Docket No. 87334.5700 Serial No. 10/633,533 Customer No. 30734

## **Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Cancelled)			
2. (Cancelled)			
3. (Cancelled)			
4. (Cancelled)			
5. (Cancelled)			
6. (Cancelled)			
7. (Cancelled)			
8. (Cancelled)			
9. (Cancelled)			
10. (Cancelled)			
11. (Cancelled)			

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- 12. (Cancelled)
- 13. (Cancelled)
- 14. (Cancelled)
- 15. (Cancelled)
- 16. (Currently Amended) The A method for of claim 15, wherein the step of determining the temperature of at least one rotor magnet comprises output mechanical torque generated by an electric motor comprising:

sensing a local temperature inside the motor;

determining a temperature of at least one rotor magnet of the motor;

determining an offset between the local temperature at the location inside the motor and the  $\underline{a}$  temperature of the rotor magnet;

receiving a temperature signal; and

using the determined offset between the local temperature at the location inside the motor and the temperature of the rotor magnets and the received temperature signal to calculate  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  actual temperature of the rotor magnets; and

calculating the output mechanical torque generated by the motor based upon the actual temperature.

17. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the receiving the temperature signal comprises receiving an analog signal.

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18. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the receiving the temperature signal

comprises receiving a digital signal.

19. (Original) The method of claim 16, wherein the step of determining the offset

between the local temperature at the location inside the motor and the temperature of the rotor

magnets comprises:

heating the rotor magnets to at least two different known temperatures;

sensing the corresponding local temperatures at the location inside the motor; and

using an interpolation algorithm to determine the offset between the local temperature at

the location inside the motor and the temperature of the rotor magnets.

20. (Original) The method of claim 19, wherein the interpolation algorithm is based on a

linear relationship.

21. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 20 16, further comprising the steps of:

wherein the step of determining the offset between the local temperature at the location inside

the motor and the temperature of the rotor magnets comprises:

heating the rotor magnets to two known temperatures  $T_{M1}$  and  $T_{M2}$ ;

recording corresponding local temperatures at the T<sub>S1</sub> and T<sub>S2</sub> location inside the motor in

response to the T<sub>M1</sub> and T<sub>M2</sub> temperatures, wherein T<sub>S1</sub> is the recorded temperature at the known

temperature  $T_{M1}$  and  $T_{M2}$  is the recorded temperature at the known temperature  $T_{M2}$ ; and

determining an the actual temperature  $T_M$  ( $T_M$ ) of the rotor magnets according to

 $T_{M} = [(T_{M2}-T_{M1})/(T_{S2}-T_{S1})] \cdot T_{S}+T_{M2}-[(T_{M2}-T_{M1})/(T_{S2}-T_{S1})] \cdot T_{S2},$ 

where  $T_S$  is a subsequently sensed local temperature at the location inside the motor.

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22. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 20, wherein the step of calculating the output mechanical torque generated by the motor comprises:

calculating the percent decrease in the output mechanical torque generated by the motor  $\Delta \tau$  for a determined the actual temperature of the rotor magnets,  $T_M$  according to

$$\Delta \tau = (T_M - T_{M1}) \cdot (\Delta B_r),$$

where  $\tau_{r \text{ remaining}}$  is the percent of motor torque remaining; and

wherein  $T_M$  is a current temperature of the rotor magnets and  $\Delta B_z$  is a decrease in a magnetic flux of a rotor magnet material; and

calculating an output mechanical torque generated by the motor for  $\tau$  for a calculated percent of motor torque remaining according to

$$\tau = [k_{t (20^{\circ} C)}I_s] \cdot \tau_{remaining},$$

Tr remaining is the percent of motor torque remaining

 $k_{t}$  (20°C) (T°C) is a maximum torque constant of the motor, in/lbs-amp

T°C is a temperature in celsius degrees, and

Is is a known input stator current.

- 23. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 22, wherein  $k_t \underline{T^{\circ}C}$  is based-on a temperature other than 20°C.
  - 24. (Cancelled)
  - 25. (Cancelled)